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Daily Morning Chronicle.

VOL. II.—NO. 43.] WASHINGTON, TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 22, 1863. [FIVE CENTS.

THE SUNDAY MORNING CHRONICLE.
A Literary and Political Journal.
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MILLINERY.
MRS E. J. HOWELL,
438 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,
will open on THURSDAY, the 17th inst. a choice assortment of Millinery Goods, consisting of Velvet, Silk and Straw Bonnets, Velvet and Silk Hats, Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons, Head-dresses of all descriptions, Veils, Ruches, &c.
dec 17-3t

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY HATS,
FELT CLOAKS AND HOOD-CLOAKS,
FROM PARIS AND NEW YORK.
MRS. SAUNDERS has just returned from the above cities, and has opened at Mrs. Howell's, Mrs. Hoover's, Mrs. Wood's, Mrs. Hall's, Mrs. Brown's, Mrs. Lewis', Mrs. Hoover's, Mrs. Wood's, Mrs. Hall's, Mrs. Brown's, Mrs. Lewis', and Mrs. Gray's Millinery and Dress Rooms, all of the newest and most fashionable styles of Millinery Goods, Cloaks, &c.
dec 17-3t

DENTISTRY
TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN BY THE USE OF NITROUS OXIDE GAS.
DR. J. H. MCKELLOP, Surgeon Dentist, has removed from 320 F street to 439 Pennsylvania avenue, between 4½ and 6th streets, where he will be pleased to wait upon his friends and patients. Dr. McKellop has been engaged in the practice of Dentistry for the last twenty years, and feels confident that he can give satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.
dec 17-3t

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL
CHEMICALIZED GUM TEETH,
without a plate, by DR. BOGGS.
DR. SHERWOOD & BATCHELDER,
250 Pennsylvania avenue, between 13th and 14th streets, have the pleasure to announce that Dr. Boggs, of Philadelphia, has associated himself with them for a few months, and will devote his entire time to the practice of Dentistry in this city.
The work has been tested over eight years by many of the first families in Philadelphia, and has given universal satisfaction. Those who desire a perfect set of teeth will find this the most desirable work ever offered to the public. Dr. Boggs will be found at the office of Dr. Sherwood & Batchelder, 250 Pennsylvania avenue, between 13th and 14th streets.
dec 17-3t

FINANCIAL.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 114 THIRD STREET,
We shall continue to transact
UNITED STATES LOAN BUSINESS
at our usual liberal rates.
Persons desiring information regarding the loan can call on us in person or address us by letter, and we will promptly answer all inquiries.
We have on hand all the
GOVERNMENT BONDS, TREASURY NOTES, CERTIFICATES, &c.,
and pay the highest cash premium.
JAY COOKE & CO.
dec 17-3t
UNITED STATES 7-30 BONDS.
UNITED STATES 6 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES.
UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
Gold, Silver, Compound Notes, Exchange on all accessible points, bought and sold.
We are authorized to receive SUBSCRIPTIONS to the 7-30 LOAN, and shall allow the usual commission to Banks and Bankers throughout the United States.
Deposits received, payable on demand, and interest allowed.
GALLAGHER & BENJAMIN,
BANKERS,
No. 230 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Will be executed in all legalized localities and claims collected.
dec 17-3t

STOVES.
EVANS' TENT HEATER
IS A VERY FINE STOVE FOR CAST IRON
IN THREE SECTIONS—WIRE PACKED.
SECTIONS CAN BE SHIPPED ANYWHERE.
WEIGHS ONLY 30 POUNDS.
Also, a large assortment of Cooking Stoves, adapted to wood and coal as desired, viz.: No. 2007 Self-regulating Cooking Stove.
No. 2008 Self-regulating Cooking Stove.
Also, the Premium Cooking Stove, No. 2009.
Also, the Premium Cooking Stove, No. 2010.
Also, the Premium Cooking Stove, No. 2011.
Also, the Premium Cooking Stove, No. 2012.
Also, the Premium Cooking Stove, No. 2013.
Also, the Premium Cooking Stove, No.

tained in your letter of the 22d instant, and to the interview of that date at which the subject was more fully discussed between us, I deem it courteous towards you to give you an answer at the earliest possible day. I regret exceedingly that the terms you propose cannot be accepted by me, nor do I see how to make you a counter proposal that you have it in our power to carry out, owing to my position with respect to funds due to me by your Government, and also locked up inside, it would be imprudent my going on locking up in the same quarter, the arrangement enacted on the other side, whereby I am deprived, without my consent, of the use of one-third of my steamer, at a nominal rate of freight, is highly distasteful to my ideas of justice, and, I submit, extremely prejudicial to your Government's cause. By my letters, received to-day, I learn, I am advised that cotton is selling at 55 a 60 cents per pound, and that exchange is nominally at 1500 premium, but cannot be obtained even at that. This is 2s. per pound—a most remunerative trade if it could be carried on with only Federal restrictions, and with such craft as my two paddles. I shall be most happy to learn that you can make such arrangements as would admit of yourself and friends becoming the owners of one or both of my steamers, and to effect this I am willing to give liberal terms, but I cannot take such payments as would only increase my assets in the South. Depending, as I should be under your proposal, on the bringing out of cotton in these steamers, it must be perfectly evident to you, that my best plan, if I find, as I have done, all the capital necessary to send these boats inside, is to send them in on my own account, or in conjunction with friends here who would take an interest, and relieve me of their share of purchase, and retain the profit to myself and friends.

My course of action in this matter will not be decided for a month, as I have other profitable employment provided for these steamers elsewhere, but should they go where I know they would do so brilliantly, or should I have occasion to avail of your good offices on the other side, I shall not fail to do so in the full conviction that from your position and business capacity my affairs will be energetically and well looked after.

I am, dear sir, yours truly,

THOS. STIRLING BEGBIE.

French Emperor consents to Matamoras Trade—Money Wanted—Tall Swearing.

19 RUE DE PENTHIEVRE,
PARIS, October 10, 1863.

MY DEAR SIR AND FRIEND:—I have telegraphed to Sanders yesterday, that my friend was ready to execute his contract, provided the cotton was surely delivered in Matamoras. *I have also stated to him that the protection of the Emperor was obtained*, which would allow the goods to enter that port, and the cotton to issue therefrom, without the slightest difficulty.

Now, I am satisfied that we could obtain from my friend five per cent. commission upon the value of furnitures made, and three per cent., or two per cent., upon all that the cotton may bring in the European markets above the cost of said supplies; provided, however, that Childs would transfer his contract, and allow my friend fifty per cent. of the hundred per cent allowed to himself by the contract. This could hardly be refused, for my friend not only advances the capital necessary to carry on the contract, but also procures the influence of the Emperor, which assures the success of the whole scheme beyond the probability of a doubt.

But I doubt very much that my friend would advance the £2000 required by these gentlemen. Could you or would you advance the said sum to assure the execution of the contract by us? They need not know you are the party advancing the same, and in that case, I would require from them, besides what we are to have from my friend as above stated, 10 per cent. on the money advanced and 10 per cent. upon the share of their profits, the whole to be divided between us. This, I think, would be a nice piece of business. What do you say to it? Had you not better see the parties and hurry the matter, if you believe the business as stated here a profitable one? My friend is very uneasy lest the contract should be executed in England; he is very anxious to take hold of it, not only because he believes it to be a profitable one, *but also because he has seen the Emperor in person*, and would not like the Emperor to suppose that he has been fooled in the matter. [illegible]

PECQUET DU BELLEY.

Making Arrangements for Matamoras Trade.

19 RUE DE PENTHIEVRE,
PARIS, October 13, 1863.

MY DEAR SIR: Upon receipt of your note of yesterday I have called to see my friends, and, in relation to the proposed operation I found them disposed in principle to execute the contracts referred to, provided the cotton's arrival at Matamoras be made certain.

What is the quantity of bales?
What is the price the cotton is to be delivered at?
When is the cotton to be at Matamoras?
What are the objects to be furnished?
Where are they to be delivered?
How is our interest to be guarded and secured? &c., &c.

[illegible]

PECQUET DU BELLEY.

French Emperor Will Aid the Project if it can be Kept Secret.

19 RUE DE PENTHIEVRE, PARIS, Oct. 14, 1863.

Col. C. A. L. Lamar.

DEAR SIR AND FRIEND: My friend has seen the Emperor during the evening. *He is authorized to proceed at once with the business, and is promised the full protection of the French flag. The only condition imposed by the Emperor is that the operation shall be kept in profound secrecy.* On this side of the channel we are ready to treat. Hurry your party, settle with him, and if you cannot possibly come over with him, address him to me with a copy of his engagements, and impress upon him the necessity of being mute upon the object of his visit here. Business of that kind can gain nothing by delay.

I was disappointed not to have received some news about your interview of yesterday.

Push ahead and let me know what position I am to assume towards my other correspondent.

Yours, sincerely,

PECQUET DU BELLEY.

[illegible]

E. PICCIOTTO.

[illegible]

J. N. MAFFITT.

Raising Money and Running the Blockade.

[illegible]

E. PICCIOTTO.

Daily Chronicle.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1863.

D. C. FORNEY, Publisher.

Virginia Convention for the Abolition of Slavery.

The good work goes bravely on. The Virginia Legislature, in session at Alexandria, yesterday passed a bill calling a convention to consider what is the wisest measure for the abolition of slavery. The rebellion, overruled by that great power which ever "from seeming evil still educeth good," is accelerating the march of freedom which it ought to impede. On this soil might cannot conquer right.

The preamble to the bill sets forth that the constitution precludes the Legislature of the State from acting upon the subject of slavery, and that the erection of West Virginia into a State has deranged the districts of the Supreme and Circuit Courts. A constitutional convention is therefore necessary. The General Assembly, consequently, enacts that on the 21st day of January, 1864, an election of delegates shall be held, to meet in convention in Alexandria on the 13th day of February following. The bill permits every loyal citizen who is entitled to vote for members of the General Assembly, and who has not adhered to the cause of the so-called Confederate States since the first day of January, 1863, to vote for delegates to the convention, but prohibits any disloyal person who has taken the oath to support the Constitution of the United States subsequent to that date. No one who has adhered to the rebel cause since September 1, 1861, can be chosen a member of the convention. Three commissioners in each county are to superintend the elections, and their duties are defined. Every challenged voter must take the oath of allegiance to the United States.

SOLDIERS AND FURLOUGHS.

The waging of war makes necessary a perpetual sacrifice on both sides. Those who defend the right have to submit to hardships and privations no less than those who uphold the wrong. And these are most severely felt during the temporary lulls in the prosecution of hostilities. In the eagerness of the march, the excitement of the conflict, or the haste of the retreat, soldiers have no thoughts to spare for the inconveniences of their hardy lives. Short rations, or no rations, they scarcely feel the inconvenience of, and still less do they turn their thoughts regretfully to their homes and friends. It is only when they are relieved from the more pressing and active duties of their vocation that such thoughts find a lodgment in their minds. It is not to be wondered at, however, that then they exhibit symptoms of home sickness, to which they are all the more liable because of the excitement of which they have previously been the subjects. There comes a reaction against which few men are proof. And when the cessation of active hostilities seems likely to be permanent, the case is still worse. If the rainy season has set in, and experience has shown that that is a barrier to operations on both sides, the soldier naturally feels that he would like a few days' respite to recruit his over-taxed strength and to visit his home and friends. The general impression that the army is really going into winter quarters intensifies this general desire for furloughs, for it brings with it remembrances of Christmas and New Year's holidays, recalling some of the tenderest and dearest and most cherished associations, and making the heart positively yearn after home.

It is one of the evils of the war that these good and noble desires can but rarely be gratified, and to but a small extent. Commanding generals, however much they may be disposed to indulge in their men desires and hopes that do infinite credit to their hearts, are bound to hold such disposition in check, lest, by weakening their forces, they tempt the enemy to avail himself of their weakness, and make an opportunity he would never otherwise have sought. However unfavorable the time for active operations, the general in the field must run no needless hazards. He must always keep his men well in hand, because he knows not how soon any weakening of his forces may be communicated to the foe and be taken advantage of. Still, a considerate and humane commander will do whatever may be safely done to accommodate his men in these their very natural and no less honorable desires; and it is generally known that furloughs to a considerable extent have lately been granted to our soldiers in active service, and the indulgence will, doubtless, be extended to others when these return. We publish a communication to-day from one of the disabled soldiers in our hospitals, the name of the writer being given us, which seems to indicate that no such indulgence has yet been granted to that class of our brave defenders. If such be the fact, we cannot doubt, from the known readiness which the Secretary of War has shown to do everything possible for the soldier's comfort, that good and sufficient reasons exist for withholding such favors; but we would respectfully suggest that it might allay some discontent if their officers were empowered to explain to them the reason or necessity that disinclines the Government from granting them short furloughs.

THE CAPITOL EXTENSION.

We publish to-day in full the report submitted to the Secretary of the Interior by Mr. T. U. Walter, architect of the Capitol Extension. The work is progressing favorably, though it has been somewhat impeded by the difficulty experienced in procuring men to quarry the marble and vessels to transport it to Washington. Arrangements are now nearly completed, however, by which these difficulties will be overcome, and it is confidently anticipated that during the coming year all will be furnished that may be required to complete the work. As soon as the heavy work for the completion of the north portico is set, the expensive apparatus for raising the columns will be transferred to the south wing, the work upon which will be pushed rapidly to completion.

The cost of marble from the Lee quarries in Massachusetts has been $39,777, the quantity being 20,288 cubic feet. For seventeen monolithic shafts from the quarries in Baltimore county, Maryland, $64,400 have been paid. The cost of all the marble used in the interior of the building, including Italian, variegated, and fancy, has been $185,338. Of the two latter kinds, about $80,000 worth that will not be required lies in the grounds and workshops of the Capitol. The amount paid for cutting and setting marble during the year was $156,162; the total amount paid for this branch of labor from the beginning of the work up to the present time, $1,520,911.

Experience has shown that the corrugated copper roofing, as originally laid down, is far from weather-proof, and some damage has accrued to the ornamental work from leakage. By rivetting, &c., the defect has been almost wholly remedied, at an expense, including materials, of $1,331. The iron gutters have also proved almost useless, and will have to be altered, at an expense of about $7,500.

The walls and ceilings of the halls and stairways of the principal attic stories of the north wing have all been painted in flat tints, and prepared for greater ornamentation hereafter, should it be deemed necessary. The same plan will be pursued in the south wing. It has been determined to postpone the fresco painting of the Senate post office and other rooms. The fine group of statuary, designed by Crawford, representing the Progress of Civilization, and the two statues representing Justice and History, executed in Italy, from designs by the same artist, are in their places. The plaster models for the eastern door of the north wing, by Rinehart, from designs by Crawford, have been shipped from Rome, and are due in New York. The bronze castings from them will be executed in this country. The group representing the Progress of Civilization is placed in the tympanum of the pediment, and the statues of Justice and History over the front door and the bronze doors for the main entrance. The marble work for the south pediment is being built with a receding tympanum, to allow of a similar group. It is recommended that, if the models for a bronze door, ordered of Crawford for the south wing have not been commenced, the order be countermanded, so as to have the work done here. The statues of Franklin and Jefferson, ordered from Mr. Hiram Powers, have both arrived. That of Franklin has been placed temporarily in the niche opposite the eastern stairway of the north wing, and that of Jefferson will be placed in the corresponding niche of the south wing.

The expenditures for the Capitol Extension during the year ended October 31, 1863, were $373,290, leaving a balance in hand of $93,712. The total expenditures from the commencement to the present time were $6,399,909.

The interior of the new dome is to be lighted by Gardener's electro-magnetic gas-lighting apparatus. The great difficulty of obtaining iron, and the still greater difficulty of finding men who can be trusted with the handling of such immense masses at such a fearful height, are assigned as the reasons for delay in the work. The contractors could employ four times as many men as they now have. The expenditures upon the dome from October 31, 1862, to October 31, 1863, were $180,610, leaving a balance in hand of $111,341.

Soon after the work on the north saloon of the Patent Office was commenced it was suspended and the saloon converted into a hospital. During this occupancy many of the marble tiles designed for the floor were so disfigured or damaged as to be useless for their purpose, and much delay occurred in replacing them. The whole floor, containing 16,500 superficial feet of tiling is, however, now nearly laid. The architect urges the rapid completion of the north front, as some of the materials are exposed to the weather, and are suffering injury. In the east wing the heating apparatus was found to be defective, and, in order to introduce new, the cellars had to be deepened. The saving in fuel alone by the change has been, during the year, $2,686. The whole cost has been about $15,000. The west wing has been re-floored and repaired, so as to prevent the papers of the Census Bureau from being mutilated by damp. This and other repairs, including thorough ventilation under the floor, have been made at a cost of $5,000.

All the improvements projected for the City Hall, for the accommodation of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, have been completed, and are being paid for out of the judiciary fund.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Rebel Raid—A Small Affair—Only One Prisoner Taken.

[Special Dispatch to the Daily Morning Chronicle.]

CULPEPER COURT HOUSE, Dec. 21, 1863.

Several assaults have been lately made upon our advanced picket posts. Night before last the cavalry had their horses saddled all night, in anticipation of an attack, but it was not made till the afternoon of the next day. "Boots and saddles" sounded about three P. M. The whole camp was soon depopulated, almost every man rushing to the scene of action. The pickets of the 6th Pennsylvania cavalry, who were driven in, rallied on the squadron held in reserve. After an exchange of thirty or forty shots, the rebels fled, carrying off with them one man of the 6th Pennsylvania cavalry. The rebels did not number more than fifty men, and are presumed to have belonged to what is here called the Rappahannock cavalry. Colonel Devin is temporarily in command of the 1st Division, Colonel Nicholls, of the 9th New York, commanding Devin's brigade.

E. H. McHENRY.

A Handsome Five Dollar Engraving.

The new five dollar note of the First National Bank of Washington has just been issued. Aside from its utilitarian value, it has rare merit as a work of art. The text or legend on the face of the note is as follows:

NATIONAL CURRENCY.
This note is secured by bonds of
THE UNITED STATES,
Deposited
With the United States Treasurer at Washington.
L. E. CHITTENDEN, F. E. SPINNER,
Register of the Treasury. Treas. United States.
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF WASHINGTON
WILL PAY THE BEARER ON DEMAND
FIVE DOLLARS.
WASHINGTON, November 2, 1863.
WM. S. HUNTINGTON, Cashier. H. D. COOKE, Pres.

The vignette at the left hand corner represents Columbus discovering the land. Columbus is in the foreground, on the deck of his vessel, while near him, leaning over the side of the vessel, is a figure turning towards him, as if in consultation. Another figure is represented grasping a crucifix; the face is turned heavenward. In the background is a group, of which the principal figure is a priest.

On the other end of the note is an allegorical piece representing Columbus introducing America to the Old World. The design of this piece is happily conceived and rendered. The figure of America is that of a young girl. Europe, Asia, and Africa are represented by corresponding figures. Europe is in the immediate foreground, Asia is next, and the sable figure of Africa is standing farther back. There is also a distant view of shipping and the ocean.

The back of the note is ornamented with an engraving of the "Landing of Columbus," very finely executed, from the painting by Vanderlyn, in the rotunda of the Capitol. The representation on the note is superior to that of the original, the drawing having been improved by Casilear and other artists. The ends, of elaborate scroll and lathe work, include at the right, in an oval an inch by an inch and a-half, the national eagle and shield, with "U. S." in cipher on the sky in the background. The corresponding oval at the other end of the note contains the coat of arms of the District of Columbia.

The engraving is by the Continental Bank Note Company of New York.

Union Prisoners in Richmond.

We take pleasure in publishing the following letter written in reply to a query made by a citizen of Washington:

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF EXCHANGE,
FORTRESS MONROE, VA., Dec. 19, 1863.

SIR: In reply to your inquiry of the 17th instant, you are respectfully informed that the rebel authorities will continue to receive supplies *from private individuals only*, for our prisoners in Richmond.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. A. MEREDITH,
Brig. Gen. and Com'r of Exchange.

A Case Under the Proclamation.

The Chicago *Post* says that a case has arisen in St. Louis which will possibly bring the question as to the constitutional validity of the President's proclamation of freedom before the Supreme Court of the nation for decision. The case is that of a negro woman, Elizabeth Butler, who was sentenced on Friday last, before the Criminal Court of St. Louis, to five years in the penitentiary for vagrancy. The woman is a "contraband" from Alabama, but has no evidence of her freedom, and the question is as to her status. Under the law of Missouri, the punishment provided in a case of this kind for a slave is stripes on the back and costs for the owner, or, in case he cannot be made liable for them, she is to be sold to pay the costs of the trial, and suffer the punishment also. But if the proclamation which declares the slaves of certain States and parts of States free, in a body, is constitutional, this person is a free woman of color, and, as such, must have the privilege of serving her time in the penitentiary like a white criminal. The decision of the court treats her as a free person, without the evidence of that fact, which the law of Missouri requires. Her counsel raises the point before Judge Primm, and if the decision is against him, as he expects it to be, will carry the case on an appeal to the Supreme Court.

MIGRATION TO NEVADA.—By a letter from Nevada, the St. Joseph *Herald* learns that crowds of emigrants are pouring into that newly-found El Dorado. The daily stages arrive loaded with passengers, and the roads are thronged with freight wagons, buggies, horsemen, and footmen. The towns and country districts are filling up and improving with marvellous rapidity. The lodging-houses and hotels are full to overflowing, and many persons have to sleep in tents or under the open sky. Every species of building material is in great demand, and the market for it not half supplied. Austin, the main business centre, is growing briskly. Canon City, twelve miles south, attracts much attention. Houses are rapidly going up there, and lots are at a high figure. The place has now one mill, and will have two more within a few weeks. Clifton, near Austin, grows so fast that the two will probably become one. A flourishing little town north of Austin, called Yankee Blade, seems destined to contest the palm of prosperity with the other cities. Nevada is going ahead, even in these times of war, at a rapid rate.

MAJOR GENERAL ROSECRANS has been appointed to the command of the Department of the Missouri, vice Major General Schofield.

LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE CHRONICLE.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

LONGSTREET REPORTED KILLED.

HIS FORCE SURROUNDED.

Heavy Firing Heard Between Tazewell and Clinch River.

GEN. SHACKLEFORD'S LOSS IN THE LATE FIGHT.

How General Lesslie Frustrated Longstreet's Plans.

CINCINNATI, December 21.—A special dispatch to the *Commercial*, from Cumberland Gap, on the 18th, says Longstreet divided his army on Monday, one part making an attack on Bean's Station and the other at Kelly's Ford, the design being to cut off Shackleford and Foster. A movement of General Ferrier frustrated the plan.

Heavy firing was heard yesterday between Tazewell and Clinch river. Longstreet is reported killed and his forces surrendered.

A dispatch of the 20th, from London, Ky., to the *Commercial*, says General Shackleford and staff have arrived here, *en route* home. They left Blair's Cross Roads on the 16th. The battle at Bean's Station, on the 14th, commenced at 2 o'clock, and lasted until dark, Shackleford holding the ground until that time, when he withdrew. Our loss was 150 to 200 killed and wounded. Our forces were concentrating at Blair's Cross Roads when General Shackleford left.

KENTUCKY.

ANTICIPATED REBEL RAID.

THE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD THREATENED.

The Union Forces Prepared.

LOUISVILLE, December 19.—Reports prevail here that a force of 800 guerrillas are preparing to move through Pound Gap, for a raid on the eastern portion of the State. The rebels are concentrating for the purpose of making a raid on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. Our forces are prepared for them. Colonel Gallup, commander of the eastern district of Kentucky, recently captured 50 guerrillas. The 9th Kentucky regiment attacked and routed the guerrillas posted at Pound Gap, and a number of prisoners, arms, stores, &c., were captured.

UNFOUNDED RUMOR.

THE STEAMER DAYLIGHT NOT BLOWN UP.

Blockade Running Much Exaggerated.

BALTIMORE, December 21.—A letter from an officer of the Keystone State, dated the 16th inst., off Wilmington, makes no allusion to the destruction of the Daylight, which is undoubtedly unfounded.

A letter says "to our knowledge only two vessels have attempted to run this blockade recently, and one of them was driven ashore and destroyed."

TENNESSEE.

Guerrillas in West Tennessee—Forrest at Jackson—Maury at Union Depot.

CAIRO, December 21.—The Sultana, from Vicksburg, arrived last night with thirty bales of cotton for Cairo. The Memphis papers of the 8th report roving bands of guerrillas swarming the interior of West Tennessee, plundering and maltreating citizens.

Richardson has resumed operations in his old haunts. He commands about 800 men, who go about conscripting, without reference to age.

Forrest is at Jackson, Tenn., with a force reported at six thousand, which is probably much exaggerated. Another gang, under Maury, is operating near Union Depot. Among others conscripted is H. L. Priddy, formerly editor of the Memphis *Argus*.

FROM CAIRO.

Ice in the Mississippi—The Ohio Rising Rapidly.

CAIRO, December 21.—Boats from below bring no later dates than before published. The Graham, from Memphis, and 300 bales of cotton for St. Louis unloading here, being unable to go further on account of the ice.

The Saline, from White river, arrived at Memphis with 650 bales of cotton. The private steamers not under the Government charter or carrying Government freight, have not been allowed to enter the Cumberland river for several days past, and will not be till further notice. The Ohio river is rising rapidly.

REPORTS FROM NASHVILLE.

Military Position at Chattanooga Unchanged.

NASHVILLE, December 19.—Advices from Knoxville represent everything quiet in that direction. Longstreet has returned through Bull Gap for the purpose of wintering in the Watoga Valley, or with a view of moving into the Carolinas. A railroad is in operation south of Knoxville to London. The river is open to navigation from London to Chattanooga. General Foster has established his headquarters at Knoxville. The grounds for the United States cemetery at Chattanooga have been selected, also a National monument. Those killed and those who have died in hospitals and buried in the town are being disinterred and placed in the cemetery. There is nothing new in military affairs about Chattanooga.

Army Movements in Arkansas.

ST. LOUIS, December 21.—A special dispatch to the *Democrat* from Arkansas, dated the 20th, says an attack was made on the outposts of Fort Gibson on the 17th by Standwaite. The force, which was stated at 1,600, was repulsed, and fell back, taking a part of his force across the Arkansas river below Fort Gibson, moving northeast.

The 3d Wisconsin cavalry have just returned from a successful reconnoissance southward. They were within fifteen miles of Red River. Finding the enemy had changed their position since last advices they were unable to proceed further. Their return was a constant skirmish for over a hundred miles.

Strong bodies of the enemy are being posted all across the roads to intercept them, but they cut their way through, and in some places evaded the hosts by taking blind mountain passes. Their loss was trifling. Among the prisoners captured is the notorious Andy Lane, who boasts of having killed over one hundred Union citizens with his own hands.

Information has been received that two-thirds of Kirby Smith's force are preparing to attack Little Rock. The balance, anticipating McNeil's force, will be drawn away to reinforce Steele, and are to fall on Fort Smith. A communication from the Choctaw chief McCurtain, says the Choctaws will not rejoin Cooper, but desire an interview with McNeil, and says the tribe are disposed for peace.

Our advance headquarters are at Waldron, fifty-five miles south. They frequently push down towards Washington, and are constantly annoying Price's left flank.

Shipwrecks—Loss of Life.

FORTRESS MONROE, December 21.—The propeller Lancet arrived here this morning from Beaufort, North Carolina, with the crew of the brig Geranium, of Camden, wrecked off the Beacon Light on the 20th instant. The crew were all saved.

The Lancet also brings nine of the crew of the propeller Quincy, from New York, bound to New Orleans, wrecked the same day off Hatteras Shoals.

Out of a crew of twenty-five the following are only known to be saved:

E. W. Smith, mate, Peter Frey, Ned Murphy, Obed Rey, John Williams, D. S. Young, Charles Herr, William Melins, and John McClusky. Both vessels are a total loss.

Explosion of Steam Boilers.

NEW YORK, December 21.—A terrible explosion of steam boilers occurred in the whiskey distillery of George More this morning. One of the boilers was thrown forty feet. The engineers were fatally wounded.

The Great Sanitary Fair—General Grant at Nashville.

CINCINNATI, December 21.—The great Sanitary fair will be inaugurated to-day.

General Grant arrived at Nashville on Saturday.

Volunteering in Indiana.

LOUISVILLE, December 19.—The time for enlistments in Indiana has been extended to the 5th of January. About 7,000 volunteers have been raised for the new and old regiments.

THE CLERK of the House has appointed as his chief clerk Clinton Lloyd, Esq., of Williamsport, Pa., a gentleman of high character and ability, and a War Democrat in politics.

THE schooner G. O. Bigelow, which was lately captured and then released by the transport Fulton, has been retaken and destroyed in Bear Inlet, thirty miles to the southward of Beaufort, N. C., by boats from the Mount Vernon.

[illegible]

TWO important bills are now before the Board of Aldermen—one for reorganizing the fire department, of which we give a synopsis in our report, and the other relating to lighting the city with gas. The latter provides that the Mayor shall make an annual contract for lighting the city; Congress fixing the price; each lamp consuming not less than four feet per hour, to be lighted in January, February, November, and December, from 6 P. M. to 6 A. M.; in March, April, September, and October, from 6 P. M. to 4 A. M., and in May, June, July, and August, from 8 P. M. to 3 A. M., twenty-four nights a month, expense to be paid out of the several ward funds. Two cents each per night is authorized for lighting, &c. The Mayor is directed to provide for the erection of lamp-posts at prices not exceeding $30 each.

LECTURE.—Rev. John Lord delivered his second lecture of the series, on the "Fall of the Roman Empire," at the Smithsonian Institute, last evening. A large audience was in attendance, and the lecture was one of the most learned ones yet delivered by this eminent divine and scholar. The subdivisions of the lecture were, the grinding despotism of the Romans—their sensuous aristocracy and their despised population, half of whom were slaves. Each of these topics was treated with a graphicness that, at times, elicited the greatest applause from the audience, all of whom seemed loath to leave the room at the conclusion of the lecture.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—At 10 o'clock, A. M., Wm. L. Wall & Co., auctioneers, sold by order of Marshal Lamon, at the foot of Sixth-street wharf, the prize schooners Arctic and George Chisholm, with their apparel, furniture, and cargoes. The sale was well attended. The schooner Arctic was sold for $2,750, and the schooner George Chisholm was knocked down at $735. 600 sacks of rock salt brought $1.41 the sack; 600 sacks do. at $1.65. The [illegible] brought $50 per bbl. One chronometer at $50. A lot of small sacks from the schooner Alma was sold. The goods generally brought very fair prices.

SELECT CONCERT.—The young ladies of the Second District Grammar School will give a select concert on Wednesday evening, at the First Baptist Church, Thirteenth street, commencing at 8 o'clock. We are assured that this will be a rare treat, the young ladies being very gifted, and great preparations having been made for the finest display of their talents.

A VALUABLE DOCUMENT.—Senator Sherman has forwarded, for the use of the Western Sanitary Fair, the original autograph copy of the President's Proclamation of Amnesty. The document—full of interlineations and erasures—is a great historic document, and will be treasured up as a writing of much value.

IMPROVEMENT IN CHIROGRAPHY.—The card-writer of Willard's Hotel is receiving pupils daily for instruction in the correction of bad handwritings. The progress made by some of them in the course of a few lessons is truly marvellous. Clerks in departments and others should avail themselves of such opportunities as this gentleman presents.

GENERAL BURNSIDE IN NEW YORK.—General Burnside arrived in New York on Sunday last. The members of the press called upon him. He acknowledged their courtesy, and said he would proceed to Washington in the course of the present week.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—James Coleman, with three or four aliases, was yesterday turned over, by Captain Scheets, to Marshal Lamon on a bench warrant for highway robbery.

THE DEATH.—We mentioned the fact of Secretary Seward's death, yesterday, in the Senate. The following is the official announcement of the funeral arrangements:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, December 21, 1863.

The friends and acquaintances of the family of the late Secretary of State, and the officers of the Federal Government, are invited to attend the services of the United States, the Plenary Council of Baltimore, and the Archbishop of Baltimore, at the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, on Wednesday, the 23d instant, at 10 o'clock A. M., and that the relatives will not consider this notice personal or general.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Jr.,
FREDERICK W. SEWARD,
GEORGE F. SEWARD,
Executors of the last will and testament of William H. Seward, deceased.

The following named gentlemen will act as pall-bearers:

Hon. Salmon P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury.
Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War.
Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy.
Hon. Montgomery Blair, Postmaster General.
Hon. William Pitt Fessenden, Secretary of the Treasury.
Hon. James Harlan, Secretary of the Interior.
Hon. Edward Bates, Attorney General.
Major General Halleck, Commander-in-Chief.
Major General Meade, Commanding Army of the Potomac.
Major General Dix, Commanding Department of the East.
Major General Heintzelman, Commanding Department of Washington.
Major General Casey, Commanding Defences of Washington.
Major General Augur, Commanding Department of Washington.
Brigadier General Barnard, Chief Engineer.
Brigadier General Meigs, Quartermaster General.
Brigadier General Hitchcock, Commissary General of Subsistence.
Brigadier General Hoffman, Commissary General of Prisoners.
Brigadier General Ingalls, Quartermaster.
Brigadier General Tyler, Adjutant General.
Brigadier General Townsend, Assistant Adjutant General.
Brigadier General Dimick, Commanding Artillery.
Brigadier General Delafield, Chief Engineer.
Brigadier General Totten, Chief Engineer.
Brigadier General Parker, Commanding Engineers.
Brigadier General Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance.
Brigadier General Wadsworth, Military Governor.
Brigadier General Martindale, Commanding Defences.
Brigadier General Slough, Paymaster General.
Brigadier General Wood, Chief of Bureau of Military Information.
Brigadier General Kelton, Assistant Adjutant General.
Brigadier General Ruggles, Assistant Adjutant General.
Brigadier General Thomas, Adjutant General.
Brigadier General Fry, Provost Marshal General.
Brigadier General Whipple, Assistant Adjutant General.
Brigadier General Hardie, Inspector General.
Brigadier General Seth Williams, Adjutant General.
Brigadier General Rucker, Quartermaster.
Brigadier General Holabird, Quartermaster.
Brigadier General Myer, Chief Signal Officer.
Brigadier General Rodgers, Commanding Navy Yard.
Brigadier General Ripley, Chief of Ordnance.
Brigadier General Woodbury, Engineers.
Brigadier General Benham, Engineers.
Brigadier General Gibbon, Commanding Artillery.
Brigadier General Hunt, Chief of Artillery.
Brigadier General Meredith, Commanding Iron Brigade.
Brigadier General Robinson, Commanding Division.
Brigadier General Doubleday, Commanding Division.
Brigadier General Rufus King, Commanding Division.
Brigadier General Abercrombie, Commanding Division.
Brigadier General Ricketts, Commanding Division.
Brigadier General Wadsworth, Commanding Division.
Brigadier General Robert Anderson, Commanding Division.
Brigadier General Negley, Commanding Division.
Brigadier General Reynolds, Commanding Division.
Brigadier General Sickles, Commanding Division.
Brigadier General Hooker, Commanding Division.
Brigadier General Howard, Commanding Division.
Brigadier General Sedgwick, Commanding Division.
Brigadier General Newton, Commanding Division.
Brigadier General Pleasonton, Commanding Division.
Brigadier General Kilpatrick, Commanding Division.
Brigadier General Buford, Commanding Division.
Brigadier General Gregg, Commanding Division.
Brigadier General Custer, Commanding Division.
Brigadier General Merritt, Commanding Division.
Brigadier General Wilson, Commanding Division.
Brigadier General Sheridan, Commanding Division.
Brigadier General Torbert, Commanding Division.
Brigadier General Wright, Commanding Division.
Brigadier General Getty, Commanding Division.
Brigadier General Terry, Commanding Division.
Brigadier General Gillmore, Commanding Division.
Brigadier General Foster, Commanding Division.
Brigadier General Hatch, Commanding Division.
Brigadier General Banks, Commanding Division.
Brigadier General Grant, Commanding Division.
Brigadier General Sherman, Commanding Division.
Brigadier General Logan, Commanding Division.
Brigadier General Blair, Commanding Division.
Brigadier General Osterhaus, Commanding Division.
Brigadier General Hovey, Commanding Division.
Brigadier General Steele, Commanding Division.
Brigadier General Frank P. Blair, Commanding Division.
Brigadier General Ransom, Commanding Division.
Brigadier General Ewing, Commanding Division.
Brigadier General Smith, Commanding Division.
Brigadier General Hawkins, Commanding Division.
Brigadier General Burnside, Commanding Division.
Brigadier General Parke, Commanding Division.
Brigadier General Potter, Commanding Division.
Brigadier General Willcox, Commanding Division.
Brigadier General Ferrero, Commanding Division.
Brigadier General Shepley, Commanding Division.
Brigadier General Thomas, Commanding Division.
Brigadier General Schofield, Commanding Division.
Brigadier General Stoneman, Commanding Division.
Brigadier General Rosecrans, Commanding Division.
Brigadier General Granger, Commanding Division.
Brigadier General Gordon Granger, Commanding Division.
Brigadier General Crittenden, Commanding Division.
Brigadier General Thomas J. Wood, Commanding Division.
Brigadier General Palmer, Commanding Division.
Brigadier General Negley, Commanding Division.
Brigadier General Reynolds, Commanding Division.
Brigadier General Sheridan, Commanding Division.
Brigadier General Thomas, Commanding Division.
Brigadier General Schofield, Commanding Division.
Brigadier General Stoneman, Commanding Division.
Brigadier General Rosecrans, Commanding Division.
Brigadier General Granger, Commanding Division.
Brigadier General Gordon Granger, Commanding Division.
Brigadier General Crittenden, Commanding Division.
Brigadier General Thomas J. Wood, Commanding Division.
Brigadier General Palmer, Commanding Division.

CAPTURE OF MORE BY MAY GENERAL.—Winslow, the substitute who has been arrested for some time and attempt to induce the manufacturer and others to believe that he was a drafted man, has been released from custody. Lieutenant Mathews, Provost Marshal, Mr. Corcoran's district, and Lieutenant Mathews, Provost Marshal, Mr. Corcoran's district, and other similar frauds, are in custody and will be tried by a military court. Winslow has already failed and cannot be released on bail, as he will be "found" from home." Mathews's friends are also in custody, or other similar associations, which existed in Georgetown, as well as all persons, assisting in the frauds, will be arrested and tried by military commission. Mathews is a lieutenant in the 1st Maryland, Wallace's division, Middle Military Department, Washington.

SUITABLE PRESENTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—Gold pens, pencils, pencil cases, MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS, PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS, and a large assortment of FANCY GOODS, at reduced prices.
J. ROTHENBERG,
No. 326 Pennsylvania avenue, between Tenth and Eleventh streets.
dec 22-3t

THE PRINCETTIAN CONCERTS, between Tenth and Eleventh streets.
dec 22-3t

THE GREAT FAIR.—Ladies and gentlemen who have not yet visited the Great Fair, now open at Odd Fellows' Hall, Seventh street, between D and E streets, are invited to do so this afternoon or evening. The Fair will be open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. during the entire week. Admission 25 cents. Children under twelve years of age, 10 cents. Season tickets, admitting a lady and gentleman, $1. Season tickets, admitting a lady and gentleman, $1. Season tickets, admitting a lady and gentleman, $1.
dec 22-3t

CONCERT FOR THE AID AND BENEFIT OF THE SIXTY-FIFTH PATENT CITY HOME.—The undersigned, managers of the Sixty-fifth Patent City Home, have the pleasure to announce that a concert will be given at Brown's Hotel, on Wednesday evening, December 23, 1863, at which the following ladies and gentlemen have kindly volunteered their services: Miss Kate Hayden, Miss Mary Hayden, Miss Mary Ann Hayden, Miss Mary Ann Hayden, Miss Mary Ann

Daily Chronicle.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1863.

BINGEN ON THE RHINE.

BY HON. MRS. NORTON.

A soldier of the Legion lay dying in Algiers,
There was lack of woman's nursing, there was dearth of woman's tears;
But a comrade stood beside him while his life-blood ebbed away,
And bent with pitying glances to hear what he might say.
The dying soldier faltered as he took his comrade's hand,
And he said: "I never more shall see my own, my native land;
Take a message and a token to some distant friends of mine;
For I was born at Bingen—at Bingen on the Rhine.

"Tell my brothers and companions, when they meet and crowd around
To hear my mournful story, in the pleasant vineyard ground,
That we fought the battle bravely, and when the day was done,
Full many a corpse lay ghastly pale beneath the setting sun;
And 'midst the dead and dying were some grown old in wars,
The death wound on their gallant breast, the last of many scars;
But some were young, and suddenly beheld life's noon decline;
And one had come from Bingen—from Bingen on the Rhine.

"Tell my mother that her other sons shall comfort her old age,
And I was aye a truant bird who thought his home a cage;
For my father was a soldier, and even as a child
My heart leaped forth to hear him tell of struggles fierce and wild;
And when he died, and left us to divide his scanty hoard,
I let them take whate'er they would, but kept my father's sword,
And with boyish love I hung it where the bright sun used to shine,
On the cottage walls at Bingen—calm Bingen on the Rhine.

"Tell my sister not to weep for me, nor sob with drooping head,
When the troops are marching home again, with glad and gallant tread;
But to look upon them proudly with calm and steadfast eye,
For her brother was a soldier too, and not afraid to die.
And if a comrade seek her love, I ask her in my name,
To listen to him kindly without regret or shame,
And to hang the old sword in its place (my father's sword and mine),
For the honor of old Bingen—dear Bingen on the Rhine.

"There's another—not a sister—in the happy days gone by
You'd have known her by the merriment that twinkled in her eye;
Too innocent for coquetry, too fond of idle scorning;
Oh, friend, I fear the lightest heart makes sometimes heaviest mourning;
Tell her the last night of my life (for ere this moon be risen
My body will be out of pain—my soul be out of prison)
I dreamed I stood with her, and saw the yellow sunlight shine
On the vine-clad hills of Bingen—fair Bingen on the Rhine.

"I saw the blue Rhine sweep along, I hear, or seemed to hear,
The German songs we used to sing in chorus sweet and clear;
And down the pleasant river, and up the slanting hill,
The echoing chorus sounded, thro' the evening calm and still;
And her glad blue eyes were on me as we passed with friendly talk
Down many a path beloved of yore, and well-remembered walk;
And her little hand lay lightly, confidingly in mine;
But we'll meet no more at Bingen—loved Bingen on the Rhine."

His voice grew faint and hoarser; his grasp was childish weak;
His eyes put on a dying look; he sighed and ceased to speak.
His comrade stooped to lift him, but the spark of life had fled,
The soldier of the Legion in a foreign land was dead!
And the soft moon rose up slowly, and calmly she looked down
On the red sand of the battle-field, with bloody corpses strewn;
Yes, calmly on that dreadful scene her pale light seemed to shine,
As it shone on distant Bingen—fair Bingen on the Rhine.

The Boston Sanitary Fair.

The most sanguine friends of the Fair did not anticipate such a constant stream of visitors, or such liberal returns. The receipts on the 15th and 16th are estimated at $60,000. We take a peep at it through the glasses of the Springfield *Republican's* correspondent:

The fair is chiefly managed by aristocratic and affluent women, gracious in their way, but naming their prices with amazing nonchalance. Your eye is caught by a toilet bottle in a gilt stand, you point at it inquiringly over some one's head—the lady smiles: "This! extremely pretty! The price is twenty dollars; you do not like it! We have much handsomer for $25; and this, for $40 is quite a love, see!" You pass on, and she carelessly shoves them back into the twilight. From one table, $4,000 worth was sold before the fair opened. * * The Artists' Book is worth the whole fair together—some thirty sketches in oil, water colors, or pencil, set in leaves of what appeared like gilded wood, and contained in a carved portfolio, lined with velvet. As the number of tickets is unlimited, it is hoped that several thousand dollars will be realized from this alone; 300 shares had been sold yesterday morning. * * * *

As I stood wedged in I was amused by the conversation of the crowd. Said a pretty girl to a gray-haired gentleman: "O Uncle James, I want you to take a share in this piano." "Bless your heart, I've just bought a new one, and you have a piano, and Emma, and every one else, child!" "But you can give it back to the sanitary." "Bright thought, put me down for two shares; just look in my memorandum-book though, Little—share in a plow, a buggy, six dolls, cannon, piano, oil painting, sewing machine, four afghans, etchings of Cupid and Psyche, flock of sheep, and—there write it down—grand piano!" Another time, as I stood near the organ, a lady, stepping past the green curtain, said coolly, as she looked up at the carved busts, vases, and domes: "I have described this organ once or twice for the papers, and now really would like to see it!" * * * *

And still the fair goes on. At evening the organ sounds—the curtain is removed, the listeners come in ermine and velvet, gas sheds a little light into the mouse-holes; dishes rattle in the refreshment-room; tableaux enchant a silent crowd; and over all wave the banners of our Massachusetts regiments, brave once in silk and gold; braver now in their torn and smoke-stained edges.

Effect of Light.

A tadpole confined in darkness would never become a frog; and an infant being deprived of heaven's free light would only grow into a shapeless idiot, instead of a beautiful and reasonable being. Hence, in the deep, dark gorges and ravines of the Swiss Valois, where the direct sunshine never reaches, the hideous prevalence of idiocy startles the traveller. It is a strange, melancholy idiocy. Many citizens are incapable of any articulate speech; some are deaf, some are blind, some labor under all three privations, and all are misshapen in almost every part of the body. I believe there is in all places a marked difference in the healthiness of houses according to their aspect with regard to the sun, and those are decidedly the healthiest, other things being equal, in which all the rooms are, during some part of the day, fully exposed to the direct light. Epidemics attack inhabitants on the shady side of the street, and totally exempt those on the other side, and even in epidemics such as ague, the morbid influence is often thus partial in its labors.—*Dr. Moore.*

THE IRON-CLAD TECUMSEH.—This vessel is going on rapidly at Jersey City, and she will probably be ready for sea by the 1st of February. The strike of the machinists delayed the work on her engines and seriously embarrassed the builder. But a great portion of the men are now at work again, and from present appearances the Tecumseh will be the first vessel of her class to join our active squadrons. Two or three officers have been ordered to her, and have reported to Admiral Gregory. Several improvements have been recently introduced in her interior arrangements, and it is said that others are contemplated. These are all improvements in detail, and will not delay the progress of the ship in any way.

A WOMAN named Buckingham tried to murder her husband in Utica recently. The unfortunate man had gone to bed, and the woman had blown out the light, so that her husband had neither warning nor opportunity for defence. The first he knew of his injuries was when he felt the warm blood spurting in his face. Dr. Hopkins was called, and found that the tendons of Mr. Buckingham's left hand were severed, and the member made useless for life. In the right wrist an important artery was severed, and a great amount of blood lost from it. The result of this latter wound, it is feared, may be fatal.

TRIAL OF MAJOR BURROUGHS, THE REBEL GUERILLA.—We learn that the military commission appointed to investigate and adjudge the guilt of Major Burroughs, the notorious guerrilla, have concluded their labors. The proceedings, we learn, are not to be made public. He has been convicted of the crimes alleged against him, and is now in jail, awaiting sentence.—*Norfolk Times.*

GENERAL BUTLER AND THE REBELS.—General Butler recently addressed a note to rebel Commissioner Ould, accompanying a package of vaccine matter for the relief of the Union prisoners affected with small-pox on Belle Isle, and received a courteous response.

Two deputy provost marshals of Cairo arrested two deserters of the 109th Illinois regiment, near Dongola, on the 12th instant, when the deserters attacked their captors, killed one outright, beat the other till he was insensible, and then escaped.

MANY live upon the promises they make. They never expect to keep their word, but to be kept by it.

WOMEN, like Spanish houses, have many doors and few windows; it is easier to get into their hearts than to look into them.

THE best thing out—out of debt.

THE worst thing out—out of temper.

IF a writer can be put down, unquestionably he ought to be.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 15, 1863.

To the Growers and Manufacturers of Flax and Hemp.

The Commissioners appointed by this Department, consisting of Hon. J. K. Morehead, of Pennsylvania, William M. Bailey, of Rhode Island, and John A. Warder, of Ohio, to consider the following appropriation made by the last Congress, viz: "For investigations to test the practicability of cultivating and preparing flax and hemp as a substitute for cotton, twenty thousand dollars;" having met, and, after several days' investigation of the subject, believing that a further and fuller notice of their investigations might produce valuable results, adjourned to meet again on Wednesday, the 24th day of February next, at 12 o'clock, M., and request all persons interested in the distribution of this appropriation, or anxious to develop the subject for the public good, to send to this Department, on or before that day, samples of the Hemp and Flax in the different stages of preparation, of the fibres and fabrics prepared by them, accompanied by statements of the various processes used and the cost of production in each case; also, descriptions of the kinds and cost of machinery used, where made, &c., together with any and all information that may be useful to the Commission.

This information is necessary before an intelligent distribution can be made.

ISAAC NEWTON, Commissioner.

(Int., Rep., and Star.) de15-d&c2t

APPLICATION FOR DUPLICATE LAND WARRANTS.

PENSION OFFICE, February 18, 1863.

To whom it may concern:

Application having been made, under the act of 23d of June, 1860, for the reissue of the land warrants described herein, which are alleged to have been lost or destroyed, notice is hereby given that, at the date following the description of each warrant, a new certificate of like tenor will be issued if no valid objection should then appear.

No. 76,685, for 160 acres, issued under the act of March 3, 1855, in the name of Sarah, widow of Charles Kellogg, and was granted January 14, 1858.—December 18, 1863. de1-law3w

No. 78,048, for 160 acres, issued under the act of March 3, 1855, in the name of Charles Garner, deceased, and was granted February 16, 1858.—December 26, 1863. oc6-law12w

No. 87,701, for 160 acres, issued under the act of March 3, 1855, in the name of Edy, widow of John Seall, and was granted July 22, 1857.—Feb. 17, 1864. no16-law12w

No. 64,734, for 160 acres, issued under the act of March 3, 1855, in the names of Elizabeth Jackson and Samuel Moore, minor children of Alfred Moore, deceased, and was granted January 20, 1857.—February 15, 1864. de9-law12w

JOSEPH H. BARRETT, Commissioner.

LIST OF COMMITTEES

Of the Senate of the United States for the First Session of the Thirty-eighth Congress, December 14, 1863.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Foreign Relations.
Mr. Sumner, chairman. Mr. Davis. Foster. Johnson. Doolittle. McDougall. Harris.

Finance.
Mr. Fessenden, chairman. Mr. Clark. Sherman. Van Winkle. Howe. Conness. Cowan.

Commerce.
Mr. Chandler, chairman. Mr. Sprague. Morrill. Bowden. Ten Eyck. Saulsbury. Morgan.

Agriculture.
Mr. Sherman, chairman. Mr. Lane, of Kansas. Harlan. Powell. Wilson.

Military Affairs and the Militia.
Mr. Wilson, chairman. Mr. Morgan. Lane, of Indiana. Sprague. Howard. Brown. Nesmith.

Naval Affairs.
Mr. Hale, chairman. Mr. Ramsey. Grimes. Harding. Anthony. Hicks. Willey.

Judiciary.
Mr. Trumbull, chairman. Mr. Foster. Ten Eyck. Harris. Howard. Bayard. Powell.

Post Office and Post Roads.
Mr. Collamer, chairman. Mr. Dixon. Ramsey. Henderson. Bowden. Conness. Buckalew.

Public Lands.
Mr. Harlan, chairman. Mr. Pomeroy. Foot. Harding. Carlile. Hendricks. Wright.

Revolutionary Claims.
Mr. Wilkinson, chairman. Mr. Chandler. Wilson. Nesmith. Wright.

Claims.
Mr. Clark, chairman. Mr. Howe. Pomeroy. Anthony. Morrill. Hicks. Hendricks.

District of Columbia.
Mr. Grimes, chairman. Mr. Dixon. Morrill. Wade. Willey. Henderson. Richardson.

Private Land Claims.
Mr. Harris, chairman. Mr. Sumner. Howard. Bayard. McDougall.

Indian Affairs.
Mr. Doolittle, chairman. Mr. Wilkinson. Lane, of Kansas. Harlan. Nesmith. Brown. Buckalew.

Pensions.
Mr. Foster, chairman. Mr. Lane, of Indiana. Pomeroy. Bowden. Van Winkle. Saulsbury. Buckalew.

Patents and the Patent Office.
Mr. Cowan, chairman. Mr. Ten Eyck. Sherman. Ramsey. Saulsbury.

Public Buildings and Grounds.
Mr. Foot, chairman. Mr. Trumbull. Grimes. Henderson. Hendricks.

Territories.
Mr. Wade, chairman. Mr. Wilkinson. Hale. Lane, of Kansas. Carlile. Davis. Richardson.

To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.
Mr. Dixon, chairman. Mr. Clark. Harding.

Engrossed Bills.
Mr. Lane, Ind., ch'man. Mr. Sumner. Willey.

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING.
On the part of the Senate.
Mr. Anthony, chairman. Mr. Morgan. Powell.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON ENROLLED BILLS.
On the part of the Senate.
Mr. Howe, chairman. Mr. Cowan. Hicks.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY.
On the part of the Senate.
Mr. Collamer, chairman. Mr. Fessenden. Johnson.

STANDING COMMITTEES

Of the House of Representatives of the United States, Thirty-eighth Congress, First Session, commencing Monday, December 7, 1863.

Committee of Elections.
H. L. Dawes, Mass. G. W. Scofield, Pa. D. W. Voorhees, Ind. N. B. Smithers, Del. P. Baxter, Vt. C. Upson, Mich. G. C. Smith, Ky. J. S. Brown, Wis. J. Ganson, N. Y.

Committee of Ways and Means.
T. Stevens, Pa. R. Mallory, Ky. J. S. Morrill, Vt. H. T. Blow, Mo. G. H. Pendleton, Ohio. J. A. Kasson, Iowa. R. E. Fenton, N. Y. H. G. Stebbins, N. Y. S. Hooper, Mass.

Committee of Claims.
J. T. Hale, Pa. G. W. Hotchkiss, N. Y. W. S. Holman, Ind. W. G. Brown, W. Va. E. H. Webster, Md. J. V. L. Pruyn, N. Y. J. M. Ashley, Ohio. A. Long, Ohio. W. J. Allen, Ill.

Committee on Commerce.
E. B. Washburne, Ill. N. Perry, N. J. T. D. Eliot, Mass. C. O'Neill, Penn. E. Ward, N. Y. J. W. Longyear, Mich. N. F. Dixon, R. I. W. A. Hutchins, Ohio. J. A. J. Creswell, Md.

Committee on Public Lands.
G. W. Julian, Ind. I. C. Sloan, Wis. J. E. English, Conn. F. Wood, N. Y. W. Higby, Cal. J. F. Driggs, Mich. W. B. Allison, Iowa. S. F. Miller, N. Y. W. H. Wadsworth, Ky.

Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.
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